

The species list provides presence-absence information about vascular plants in the demonstration and best-practice restored sites in ten tributaries of the Vindel River.

The riparian vegetation in the tributaries is distinctly vertically zoned, going from a forest community at highest elevations, followed by shrubs, graminoids and amphibious plant communities closest to the water edge. Higher elevations of the riparian zone are usually dominated by *Pinus sylvestris*, *Betula pubescens*, and *Alnus incana*. The riparian shrubs mainly consist of *Salix* spp., and *Carex* spp. are the most abundant plant species in the lowest graminoid zone. The amphibious vegetation is dominated by small, flood-tolerant rosette plants such as *Ranunculus reptans* and *Subularia aquatica*. The widths of the vegetation zones are determined by hydrological conditions, with the upper end of riparian vegetation reflecting the spring-flood peak level, whereas the lower end of the vegetation zone is determined by average summer low water levels. Understory vegetation of adjacent uplands is dominated by species-poor communities of dwarf shrubs, such as *Vaccinium myrtillus* and *V. vitis-idea*.